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Meredith Is Real Hero of Mississippi Battle

Mississippi Racism Must Be Wiped Out!

An Editorial

Are the federal troops now in and around Oxford, Miss., to be pulled out as soon as Washington decides James Meredith has been definitively accepted at the University of Mississippi and is safe from lynching or assassination?

President Kennedy closed his uninspired address to the nation Sept. 30 with the premature assurance, "There is, in short, no reason why the books on this case cannot now be quickly and quietly closed . . ."

The bloody events of the next few hours undoubtedly taught him how wrong he was, but did they teach him why? James Meredith's case is not an isolated matter. It is but one challenge to the all-pervading Jim Crow system which keeps half of Mississippi's population in a status similar to that the Nazis imposed on the peoples of Poland and East Europe. This is done, moreover, on the same grounds — that one is a "master race" and the other "inferior."

The Negro people in Mississippi (and the South and only to a lesser degree in the rest of the U.S.) are deprived of their political, economic, social and human rights in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution which Kennedy swore to uphold and enforce.

The situation in Mississippi demands that he keep the troops there to enforce those constitutional rights — in their totality.

A fundamental right denied Mississippi Negroes is the right to vote. Negroes desirous of registering to vote and heroic young people in such organizations as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who assist them, have been threatened, harassed, beaten and killed by white supremacists and state officials.

Keep the troops in Mississippi until every Negro is able to register and vote without any harm befalling him! Keep the troops there to protect SNCC's voter-registration schools! Otherwise these brave people will suffer the fury of the racists, redoubled because of their frustration over the Meredith case. For months now Attorney General Kennedy has ignored SNCC's urgent appeals for federal protection.

Will the president do what is required in Mississippi? Or doesn't he give a damn about doing anything more than he is absolutely forced to about Negroes' rights and his oath to uphold and enforce the constitution?

SWP in Wisconsin Backs Leverenz for U.S. Senate

Wayne Leverenz, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, has been certified for a place on that state's ballot in the November elections.

This brings to six the number of states in which SWP candi-

dates are running in the 1962 off-year elections. The other states are California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Jersey and New York.

The SWP senatorial candidate in Wisconsin achieved ballot status by submitting the signatures of duly qualified voters collected in a petition drive.

Though young, Wayne Leverenz has already been an election-campaign banner bearer for the SWP. In 1958 he was the party's candidate for governor of Wisconsin.

Leverenz is a worker and a resident of Milwaukee. He is well known in labor circles through his activity in the United Packinghouse Workers union and on the CIO Council.

He is campaigning on a platform of ousting big business from control of government and introducing measures to benefit the workers, small farmers and the discriminated-against minorities. He opposes the cold war, nuclear armaments and tests and calls for abandonment of all U.S. plans to invade Cuba or strangle it economically.



Wayne Leverenz



THE MORNING AFTER THE RIOT in Oxford, Miss., where enraged white supremacists vainly tried to prevent the registration of James Meredith, the first Negro to enter the University of Mississippi. Cars destroyed by the rioters are shown above still smoldering. Two persons, one a French newsman, were killed and over 75 injured.

Kennedy Seeks to Whip Latins into Line on Cuba

By Edward Slater

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — The Kennedy administration is intensifying its efforts to whip other nations into line behind its anti-Cuba policies. First, it needs the participation of other countries in its strategy of isolating the Cuban Revolution and strangling it economically by preventing shipments of goods to Cuba. Secondly, Washington would prefer to carry out its aggressive actions under the cloak of the Organization of American States. For this it needs the backing of the rest of Latin America.

A number of countries — Turkey, West Germany, Greece and Norway — have given in to heavy

pressure from the U.S. and have moved to halt shipments to Cuba and to prevent the chartering of vessels to Soviet-bloc countries for that purpose. Most other countries, however, have not as yet followed suit. The shipping industries of many rely heavily on chartering ships to Soviet-bloc countries. They would stand to lose all such contracts should they comply with Washington's orders.

In another attempt to pressure Great Britain into joining the U.S. embargo, President Kennedy met with Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, on Sept. 30 in Washington. A joint statement issued after the meeting said that they "agreed on the serious nature of developments in Cuba," but Lord Home was reported to have repeated the traditional British view that the government had no control over privately owned shipping and that no official restrictions were possible as long as Britain maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba.

McNamara's H-War Talk Heats Crisis

Kennedy's Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara, stated Sept. 28 that the United States was ready to use nuclear weapons to maintain its position in Berlin. At a press conference following his two-day tour of military installations in West Germany, McNamara reiterated this threat delivered earlier before the House Armed Services Committee. He said the Berlin situation, in terms of "military requirements and potential military operations," was more severe than any since the Korean War.

He repeatedly stressed that he had inspected "nuclear storage sites" and "nuclear weapons" in his tour. "It is our policy to utilize whatever weapons are needed to preserve our vital interests," he said. "Quite clearly, we consider access to Berlin a vital interest."

McNamara's threat of a nuclear holocaust came as Democratic Party leaders in Congress sought adoption of a resolution backing the use of force in Berlin similar to that passed against Cuba.

"Informal" Conference

An important move in the administration's attempts to line up Latin America behind its anti-Cuba strategy is the "informal" conference of OAS foreign ministers which opened yesterday in Washington. In preparation for the meeting, Secretary of State Dean Rusk spent much of the week conferring with Latin American representatives at the U.N., seeking support for U.S. proposals and determining how far the U.S. could go in pressing them.

The U.S. has already made clear its willingness to use armed force if necessary to achieve its aims against Cuba. One result which the administration hopes to achieve at the conference is a consensus that the OAS will back such force if it is used. The U.S. is also pushing a proposal to set up a Caribbean military alliance similar to NATO.

Washington reportedly also seeks a joint resolution from the conference which would add

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His Firmness Forced Issue

By Fred Halstead

OCT. 3 — If America's youth want a hero really worthy of emulation they don't have to look into outer space or back to the legends of the old West, they need only look to the modern South, to Oxford, Mississippi, to James Howard Meredith. For it was this 29-year-old student who made the racist clique that rules Mississippi back down.

There are many forces in the Mississippi drama, but the racists' main hope of stopping the integration of the University of Mississippi lay in getting Meredith to quit.

The judges in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals could not have done less than order Meredith admitted to "Ole Miss." If they hadn't they would have destroyed the image of the federal courts. President Kennedy could not have done less than he did — or later than he did it.

The 10,000 federal troops which now ring the university town are simply following orders. The federal marshals, the representatives of the Dept. of Justice, the federal bodyguards surrounding Meredith as he goes from class to class, are simply doing their jobs.

The whole gigantic operation of the federal government — finally confronting the Mississippi racists and forcing them to yield a point — depends, in more than a symbolic sense, on the cool courage of one young Negro. For of all the thousands of persons directly involved on the federal side — from the reluctant President Kennedy to the Negro army trooper who no doubt has more relish for the job — only Meredith had a real choice.

Meredith could have yielded to the fear of the sniper's bullet, against which even five bodyguards are no guarantee. He could have given in to the desire to be surrounded by friends, to run from the ugly racist epithets and threats. If he chose to quit, he could enter another university, outside the state, and lead a more normal life. But if he chose to quit, the racists would win again. As long as he sticks it out the federal forces must confront the racists.

Where does Meredith's iron de-
(Continued on Page 6)



James H. Meredith

Labor-Democratic Coalition Paralyzes Union Struggles

By Tom Kerry

The need for a shorter work week with no reduction in pay was pinpointed in a public statement issued by the August meeting in Chicago of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

"The time has come," it said, "for a basic change in the fundamental terms of employment in the United States. One certain answer to the problem is to spread the work by reducing the hours each worker devotes to his job, measured either by the week or the year, while maintaining his total earnings. A shorter work period without a reduction in take-home pay is the answer America needs, an answer that is more urgent since alternative solutions have been shelved."

The statement called for a combined legislative and collective bargaining campaign to achieve this goal. The "alternative solutions" mentioned in the text, refer to President Kennedy's "New Frontier" legislative program, supported by the union leaders and which, they charge, has been scuttled by Congress.

By fixing the blame on Congress the labor statesmen absolve the Kennedy administration of all responsibility. Not averse to using the 87th Congress as a scapegoat, Kennedy has been stumping the country explaining that what he needs is more Democratic House seats to implement his legislative program.

The union chiefs quickly jumped into the breach. The same AFL-CIO Council meeting which decried the failure of "alterna-



Walter Reuther

tive solutions" to the shorter work week, pledged the resources of the organized labor movement to elect more Democrats to Congress in the 1962 elections.

One is left aghast at the brazen cynicism of the labor skates. To begin with, Kennedy has made no secret of the fact that he is unalterably opposed to the demand for a reduction of hours with no reduction in pay as an answer to the problem of chronic unemployment.

He has publicly announced his opposition on numerous occasions both before and after his election. His ex-Secretary of Labor, Arthur Goldberg, seized upon every opportunity to reiterate this view. Kennedy has not changed his position on this question. On the contrary, he has made it abundantly clear that he remains firmly committed to the "alternative solutions" of his original legislative program. All that is lacking, he affirms, is more Democrats in Congress to "implement" his program.

One part of the AFL-CIO campaign is directed to amending the Fair Labor Standards Act, by reducing the work week to 35 hours. Is it conceivable that the election of more Kennedy Democrats would facilitate enactment of such legislation?

But Kennedy is on record against such legislation. It is not part of his "New Frontier" program. More Democrats elected to support Kennedy could only mean more Democrats who would oppose any legislative proposal to reduce the work week to 35 hours.

How do the labor statesmen reconcile this glaring contradiction between means and end? The end they hope to achieve, they say, is enactment of legislation reducing the legal work week from 40 to 35 hours. Good! The means they intend to employ to achieve this end — the election of more "New Frontier" Congressmen

committed to opposing such legislation. You don't get it? Neither do we!

The Democrats now enjoy a substantial majority in both Houses of Congress. In the House of Representatives there are now 262 Democrats and 175 Republicans. In the Senate the line-up is 64 Democrats and 36 Republicans. Kennedy contends that's not enough — he needs more Democrats.

Assuming that he gets his wish, which is unlikely in a congressional off-year election, we can safely predict that two years hence the top union brass will meet in solemn conclave, to bemoan the derelictions of Congress and call upon the workers to campaign for a shorter work week — by re-electing John F. Kennedy for a second term. And all of this passes as the epitome of labor statesmanship.

Nor does the AFL-CIO "collective bargaining campaign" to reduce the work week hold out much promise of success. A serious drive for shorter hours on the economic front would require the full mobilization of the organized labor movement. To be effective, the drive would have to be spearheaded by one of the big unions like auto or steel.

But the AFL-CIO statement appears to be especially tailored to provide a loophole for Walter Reuther and David McDonald, respective heads of the auto and steel unions to escape any such responsibility.

Instead of calling flatly for a union drive to shorten the work week to 35 hours, the AFL-CIO statement speaks of "reducing the hours each worker devotes to his job, measured either by the week or the year." This queasy formula was probably written into the statement at the insistence of Reuther, McDonald, and others of their ilk.

Afraid of Showdown

What these "leaders" fear above all is a showdown fight with the corporations on an issue that places them in direct conflict with the Kennedy administration. So they oppose a direct confrontation as being too rigid! What they seek is "flexibility."

As exponents of the "flexible" approach both Reuther and McDonald have come up with a gimmick. Instead of a direct struggle for a shorter work week they propose to nibble away at the yearly hours worked through extending vacation periods for high seniority workers, lowering the retirement age of pensioners, etc., etc. In exchange for which, of course, they surrender working conditions and wage demands. Kennedy, you see, is determined to "hold the line" on wage increases and the labor skates don't want to get crosswise with their "friend" in the White House.

Along this path there is little hope of solving the problem of chronic unemployment due to automation, mechanization and recurrent recession.

Any serious struggle for a general reduction in hours with no reduction in pay requires a sharp break with the sterile policies of the top union brass.

The American workers can fight effectively for their own legislative program only by shattering the labor-Democratic Party coalition and launching an independent labor party based on the trade unions. Such a political struggle can be powerfully reinforced by generalizing the collective-bargaining demand for shorter hours around the fighting slogan: 30 for 40! Thirty hours work for forty hours pay.

It is around these two basic programmatic points that a genuine left wing must be forged in the union movement capable of providing leadership for the decisive struggles that lie ahead.



Longshoremen in all ports from Maine to Brownsville, Texas struck Oct. 1 for a new contract, demanding a six-hour day (instead of eight) and a union hiring hall. President Kennedy immediately invoked the Taft-Hartley Act which provides for an 80-day "cooling-off" period. The New York Shipping Association, which sets the pattern for the shipowners on the East and Gulf coasts, is demanding a reduction in the size of the traditional 20-man gang and other changes involving "productivity."

West Coast longshoremen and all seamen's unions have had the hiring hall and rotated hiring since the 1930's but the 75,000 members of the East Coast International Longshoremen's Association are still subjected to the "shape up," in which the dock boss arbitrarily chooses who goes on the job from among those who appear for work. In the port of New York, the shape up takes place in a government-run hall, rather than on the dock.

* * *

The U.S. Department of Justice has decided on a new trial of seven officers and staff members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union. The original conviction was reversed last March by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Denver. The seven were accused of "conspiring" to violate the section of the Taft-Hartley law requiring union officials to sign non-Communist affidavits. That section was removed from the law three years ago, so that the new prosecution will be under a law no longer in force.

Mine-Mill President John Clark declared Sept. 28 in Denver: "We now call upon all trade unionists and the American people at large to protest this continuous and unnecessary harassment of one of the oldest trade unions in our country."

* * *

The International Transport-workers Federation has rejected the call for a boycott of Cuba made last month by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. In a letter to Curran, ITF Secretary General Pieter deVries said the ITF executive committee would not take action on a "political" boycott.

* * *

A formula for cutting back on long-established in-plant union conditions is spreading in Philadelphia. It was used successfully by the Yale and Towne Co. against members of the International Association of Machinists in the city

last year. Now it is being tried against Local 263 of the International Union of Brewery Workers, AFL-CIO, whose members work at the Publicker distilleries.

Publicker, claiming a poor competitive position, demanded the right to re-hire workers out of seniority, elimination of processing of union grievances on company time and other changes.

These rules determine the ability of the workers to protect their jobs and resist speed-up. The union struck eleven weeks ago, submitting the dispute to federal mediation.

The mediators recommended a new contract essentially granting the changes sought by the company and providing for an annual three-cent-an-hour wage increase for a three-year contract. The workers voted this down Sept. 25 by 600 to 7 and then to make their position clear, put a mass picket line around the South Philadelphia plant that evening with the pickets sitting down and locking arms. Thirty-six office and supervisory workers were trapped inside the plant until police hauled away 53 pickets.

The company sent telegrams to 73 strikers Sept. 30 telling them they were fired, but has so far not attempted to run scabs into the plant.

Last year's Yale and Towne strike ended with an unfavorable settlement for the workers after leaders of the city AFL-CIO called off a plan for mass picketing and agreed to a settlement formula provided by the mayor and the governor.

* * *

The Kohler strike is over. The longest and bitterest strike in the last decade ended officially Sept. 29 when negotiators of the United Auto Workers and the Kohler Company of Kohler, Wis. signed an agreement. The agreement left two issues — back pay for the strikers and rehiring of 77 black-listed unionists — to be decided by the National Labor Relations Board. The details of the contract were not revealed pending a ratification vote Oct. 7 by members of UAW Local 833.

The strike began April 5, 1954 when 3,300 workers struck for a union shop and wage increase and the company tried to break the union. It involved strikebreakers, a back-to-work movement by the company, injunctions against mass picketing, sporadic violence, a union-organized boycott and a series of court cases. Two thousand of the strikers stayed out for eight years and the union finally won its case in court last June.

Weekly Calendar

DETROIT

Film showing of Operation Correction and comments by Ernest Mazey, executive secretary Detroit ACLU. Fri., Oct. 12, 8 p.m. Debs Hall 3737 Woodward. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum and Young Socialist Alliance.

MINNEAPOLIS

Wendell Phillips, the California teacher fired for his socialist views, speaks on his fight for the right of political dissent. Sun., Oct. 14, 2:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. Contrib. 75c. Students 50c. Ausp. Twin Cities Labor Forum.

NEW YORK

MISSISSIPPI — USA. An analysis by Claude De Bruce. Fri., Oct. 12, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Contrib. 75c. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

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The Prospects of the Algerian Revolution

By Joseph Hansen

PARIS, Sept. 21 — Some of the estimates of the situation in Algeria could lead one to conclude that it is illusory under present conditions to hope for an outcome in the socialist direction. The successful uprising, according to this interpretation, came to an end with the Evian agreement last March. This truce, which leaders of the National Liberation Front (FLN) felt forced to accept, amounted to betrayal of the struggle for freedom, it is held, and now everything is giving way to chaos; the return of French domination is ensured.

Such pessimism is premature, to say the least. The New Algeria emerging from the most bitter war in colonial history has not yet taken clear and definite outline; but this scarcely equates to collapse of the revolution.

The fact is that with the truce the military side of the struggle against French imperialism subsided and politics came to the fore. A series of great questions are now on the agenda, ranging from the need for a revolutionary-socialist party to establishment of a workers' state. Algeria's destiny for many years to come will be settled by the way these are answered. But the answers will not be given for a time — not until the forces contesting the outcome have taken shape more fully.

Economic Problem

The most pressing immediate problem is the economic situation. At the beginning of September, unemployment stood at 70 per cent — almost three-quarters of the work force. The estimates of the jobless range well over 2,000,000 out of a total population of 9,000,000.

One of the major reasons for the breakdown is the flight of French capitalists and landholders and their managerial staffs. Some skilled Algerian workers have also left for France where the economy is now in a boom cycle and work is not too difficult to obtain. Even school teachers have pulled out by the tens of thousands, making it difficult to open classes this season.

Reconstruction

In addition much reconstruction is needed. The terrorists of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) systematically blew up schools, hospitals and public buildings in a final savage spree of bloodletting before they bowed to defeat at the hands of the Algerian freedom fighters.

While distributions of food have



Mohammed Ben Bella

been made, hunger and distress are widespread. A symptomatic reaction has been a rise in "requisitions" carried out by undisciplined military contingents and of outright stealing.

Emergency measures of sweeping character are required to clean up this "mess," as it is popularly called, which was left in the wake of the military victory. But the FLN leaders have displayed more zeal for factional jockeying than for elaborating a clear program of emergency measures that would tie in with the socialist goals which are avowed by all sides.

Factional Struggle

This has led to some impatience among ordinary people who are unable to determine what issues are at stake in the factional struggle. Even those leaders who were most popular in the stage of underground struggle and guerrilla warfare have suffered a decline in standing.

Evidence of this was clear enough in the single-slate election for the Constituent Assembly which was held yesterday after a "campaign" of several days duration. There was little display of enthusiasm such as occurred during the celebration of independence. But observers, who had been reporting a rise in "apathy," were surprised by the massiveness of the turnout. The people evidently took the occasion to display their concern over events, their desire for action, while still displaying reproof toward the FLN leadership.

"Work and Bread"

"We are hungry for stability and peace," one voter is reported to have declared. (*Le Figaro*, Sept. 21.) "That's why we turned out so massively at the polls."

Others added: "The people have had enough of anarchy and of disorder. They are not voting for this or that leader. They are voting for a power capable of effectively fighting unemployment and distress. Some work and some bread; that's what comes first for us today."

The same reporter quoted a young intellectual: "These elections are obviously not very democratic. But in the present situation an appointed Assembly is better than no Assembly at all. It was urgent for us to finish with the political chaos; to have lawful institutions, however imperfect, however unreliable they may be. We will see later about genuine democracy. It's a luxury we can't treat ourselves to for the time being."

Lacks Leninist Clarity

A Leninist-type leadership would meet this fierce economic pressure with a carefully thought-out program of transitional measures such as seizure of abandoned enterprises and farms. A slogan such as "Open the plants, get production going," would keynote a steady stream of political education of the public. The end result would be rapid clarification of political issues and political currents and the early appearance of a Workers' and Farmers' Govern-

ment. For a leadership which intends to move in a socialist direction, but which lacks Leninist clarity, the situation has led to a good deal of floundering that opens grave dangers.

Ben Bella's Overture

A glaring instance of this occurred Sept. 14 when Ben Bella joined French, English and American representatives of financial groups, banks and big industrial firms at ceremonies in Arzew to lay the first stone of a plant to liquefy natural gas from Hassi-R'Mel. According to *Le Monde*, Ben Bella made a speech in which he said, "Nothing is built on hate. The essential condition for our development is the re-establishment of security. I insist on it. Let's turn over a new leaf and shake hands. Within two or three weeks, Algeria will be an oasis of peace."

This overture, *Le Monde* reports, gave the representatives of big business a "psychological shock." "It was in a way the establishment of official contact by the chairman of the Political Bureau with the directors of big companies desirous of investing in Algeria. There is not the least doubt that this first encounter was important. It succeeded, at least apparently, in convincing these interests of Mr. Ben Bella's sincerity."

The leftist *France Observateur* is not too sure that the imperialist representatives were convinced. The speech "rather favorably surprised" them and "somewhat softened their latent disquiet." Nevertheless they are "refraining from any excessive optimism." "They ask themselves whether Ben Bella's gesture was not purely tactical, hiding less conciliatory intentions for the future. Above all, they are not sure if the former prisoner of Aulnoy has his country firmly in hand."

Pistol at One's Head

To round out the record, it should be stated that not even Lenin was against making concessions to capitalists — when, as in cases like Algeria today, a pistol is at one's head. However, the reasons for the concessions should be made clear. A maneuver that might be misinterpreted by militant workers and the revolutionary vanguard should not be attempted. The chances are far too great that it will simply boomerang, since imperialists normally include in

their expense accounts the services of political advisers talented enough to see through such tactics.

Imperialism does not have a bright future in Algeria. The legacy of a century and a third of French occupation will not easily be forgotten, particularly after the protracted ferocities that rubbed it in. On the other hand, the almost eight years of heroic struggle brought the Algerian people to their feet and gave them a new consciousness and feeling of dignity. The victory consolidated their self-confidence. These gains are now tangible factors in the politics of Algeria.

A new force was also created in the years of difficult underground struggle and guerrilla warfare. Many people of leadership caliber lost their lives in the costly struggle but the end result was the formation of an armed peasantry that now constitutes the principal organized force in the country — the Popular National Army (ANP). Sown with workers, students and intellectuals, this force is much more than an ordinary army. Whatever its cultural backwardness, a product of conditions in Algeria under imperialism, its political consciousness is notably high.

The Final Authority

The rise of the ANP has in particular greatly affected the FLN by altering the balance between the disparate currents in that organization. Ben Bella appealed to it as the final authority at the height of the recent crisis that broke up the old relations in the FLN. The ANP, in turn, displayed its responsiveness to popular sentiment when the masses in Algiers poured into the streets and into the countryside to prevent the factional struggle from degenerating into a bloody conflict.

The question of program is, of course, of first importance. In this field things are not as bad as the pessimists would have us believe. The Algerian revolution has, in fact, already set up a milestone registering the development of its revolutionary consciousness up to this point. This is the "Program of Tripoli," so-called because it was adopted at the conference of the National Revolutionary Council, the highest body of the FLN, held last June in Tripoli.

[Next week: What "Program of Tripoli" proposes.]

8 Re-Indicted For Contempt

The Kennedy administration is vindictively pushing attacks against civil liberties and fighting to keep some of the cruelest weapons of the witch-hunt intact.

Robert Kennedy's Justice Department on Oct. 1 had a federal grand jury re-indict eight First Amendment defendants whose convictions — on charges going back to 1955 — had been reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court last summer.

Four of the defendants were newsmen called before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. They are: former N.Y. *Daily News* reporter William A. Price, *New York Times* copy editors Robert Shelton and Alden Whitman, and former TV director Herman Livright.

The other four, held in contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee, are Norton Russell, John T. Gojack, Frank Gruman and Bernard Silber. The particular significance of these cases is that in refusing to answer the witch-hunter questions, these men pleaded the First Amendment rather than the Fifth. This directly challenged congressional committees' abuse of their investigative powers by using hearings to incite hysteria, intimidate, cause loss of employment and probe matters that are none of Congress's business.

In another case, the administration has decided to re-try seven leaders of the Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers union on a Taft-Hartly "conspiracy" charge. The original conviction had been overturned last spring.

In yet another series of cases, three organizations cited by the Subversive Activities Control Board and ordered to register under the McCarran Act appeared in Washington Oct. 3 to appeal the SACB decision before the U.S. Court of Appeals. They are: the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The veterans' group is being defended by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. A friend-of-the-court brief has been filed in all three cases by the American Civil Liberties Union.

World Events

Hold North Koreans

A United States Army general has refused to release two North Korean soldiers taken prisoner Sept. 5 in a border incident. Maj. Gen. James R. Winn, senior member of the UN Command's Military Armistice Commission, rejected a North Korean appeal for their return and indicated that any North Koreans who cross the demarcation line would be "shot or captured" by U.S. troops.

Oppose Missile Base

Three thousand trade unionists demonstrated in Takeyama, Japan, on Sept. 30, to protest the construction of a Nike-Ajax missile installation. The projected missile base is one of four which the U.S. is building for the Japanese military forces. The demonstrators also demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the large U.S. Navy base a few miles away at Yokosuka.

Pathet Lao Warns

Information Minister Phoumi Vongvichit, a representative of the Pathet Lao in Laos' coalition government, has demanded that the U.S. stop transporting supplies to right-wing forces fighting the Pathet Lao. Phoumi stated on Sept. 26 that American transport planes

are parachuting men and ammunition, as well as food, to guerrilla units of the rightist Meo tribe deep within territory controlled by the Pathet Lao. The minister indicated that if these flights were not halted by Oct. 7 they would have to be suppressed "either peacefully or if necessary by force."

Diem Muzzles Press

The Diem government in South Vietnam has made clear that it will continue to impose strict control over foreign correspondents and indicated that it was considering banning certain publications from the country. These moves followed the expulsion of a *Newsweek* correspondent whose reporting had met with the disfavor of Dictator Ngo Dinh Diem. A statement issued by the South Vietnam Directorate of Information on Sept. 24 said, "There should be no amazement henceforth over the blockage, temporary or permanent, of entry into Vietnam of mercenary publications harmful of the national cause."

Students Demonstrate

Over 800 students, led by Zengakuren, the militant Japanese student organization, clashed with police in Tokyo Sept. 28 in a demonstration protesting the proposed

build-up of Japan's armed forces. About 2,500 police drove the students away from a hall near the parliament building where hearings were being held on proposed revisions of the constitution. The Ikeda government is seeking to alter the constitution in order to increase the size of Japan's armed forces. At least three student leaders were arrested in the protest.

To Kill Guerrillas

The U.S. program of military aid to Latin American governments has undergone a major shift in emphasis during the last year. Instead of being trained to fight in general wars, Latin American troops are being taught methods of dealing with guerrillas, underground movements, and internal uprisings. Hundreds of Latin American trainees are attending five U.S. military schools in the Canal Zone, including a new International Police Academy, as a part of the so-called "counter-insurgency" program. Lieut. Gen. Andrew P. O'Meara, chief of the Caribbean Command, explained recently, "Our knowledge that the major threat to our hemisphere is no longer external pressure has resulted in realignments of the United States military assistance program to the new threat which faces us."

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THE MILITANT

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Vol. 26 - No. 36



Monday, October 8, 1962

What Price 'Free Enterprise'?

A few weeks ago the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by the ineffable Mr. Eastland of Mississippi, quashed the demand by Senator Kefauver that the steel corporations' books be produced for examination by the anti-trust subcommittee.

The corporate moguls were adamant in their refusal to submit their books lest the resultant exposure of their price-gouging practices provoke a popular demand for stringent government regulation of the steel industry.

A fitting postscript to the above is the lead sentence of an article in the Oct. 1, *Wall Street Journal*, reporting that: "Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan accepted five steel officials' pleas of 'no contest' to charges of price-fixing and bid-rigging."

While the decision in the dispute with the Kefauver committee was pending the steel corporations had pleaded "innocent" to the price-fixing charge. They subsequently changed their plea to "no contest" to avoid a trial in which their price-gouging practices would be aired in open court.

So long as the steel industry remains in the hands of these "free enterprise" sharks the American people will be mulcted of billions in tribute. We support the demand raised by candidates of the Socialist Workers Party for breaking the steel barons' stranglehold on the economy of this country by nationalizing the industry under workers' control.

An Important Civil-Liberties Decision

In our issue of Sept. 24 we briefly reported the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago in the case of George A. Scythes of Milwaukee. That decision overruled the U.S. Department of Immigration which had ordered Scythes deported to Canada on ground of his having been a member of the Socialist Workers Party.

We have recently had an opportunity to examine the full text of the Appeals Court's decision. It appears to us even more significant for the cause of civil liberties than we had hoped. Consequently we wish to comment on it here and to print its full text next issue.

The decision begins by noting that the Immigration Department had earlier made a determination that Scythes had belonged to the SWP, which, the Immigration officials alleged, "advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence or other unconstitutional means."

Scythes admitted, the decision continued, "that he was familiar with and had read many of the publications distributed by the SWP; that he had served as treasurer of the Newark and Milwaukee branches; that he had served on educational committees of these branches; and he had addressed meetings of the party in Newark."

All this, the three-judge court said, clearly established that Scythes' membership had been "meaningful" in the legal sense, that is it had not been accidental or too brief for him to understand what the party stood for.

His "meaningful" membership thus cleared the way for an important civil-liberties finding. "The crucial question," says the decision, "is the correctness of the Board of Immigration Appeals' decision that the Socialist Workers Party is an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government by force, violence or other unconstitutional means."

The court then reviewed the criteria used in Smith Act cases, including the Dunne Case, the very first Smith Act prosecution in which 18 SWP leaders and Minneapolis Truckdrivers union officials were jailed.

The decision then proceeds to summarize the government's evidence to prove the SWP subversive, consisting of tortured quotations from the SWP Declaration of Principles and Constitution and the testimony of three professional informers.

Regarding the cited documents, the court declared: "Passages in the document such as those recited in *Dunne v. United States*, are ambiguous and abstract. We think that the characterization of the Socialist Workers Party as an organization advocating violent overthrow of the Government on the basis of such passages would be a characterization based on what was not said rather than what was said."

Pointing to contradictions in the testimony of the government witnesses, the court noted that one had admitted that the SWP was democratic and that there was no "party line" for violent overthrow imposed upon the membership.

In conclusion the decision ruled: "Accordingly we find no substantial evidence in the record that the Socialist Workers Party advocates or teaches by its 'Declaration of Principles and Constitution' the violent or forceful overthrow of the government within the meaning of the test laid down by *Scales* and *Noto*. Furthermore there is no substantial evidence showing that there is a party line within the organization which advocates or teaches such overthrow."

Why Lincoln Changed His Policy

By George Breitman

Many celebrations will be held Jan. 1, the 100th anniversary of the date that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect. There's an irony about that event that will surely be overlooked by most of the official celebrations but that can be instructive and useful for serious advocates of the coming second, and complete, emancipation of the Negro people.

Lincoln's proclamation, which today would be called an executive order, was initially issued on Sept. 22, 1862 — 100 days before it was supposed to go into effect. It gave the Southern states then in rebellion against the United States that much time to lay down their arms on penalty of having their slaves declared free.

It was the turning point in the Civil War, a year and a half old at that time. It marked the beginning of the revolutionary prosecution of the war by the North. More than any other measure it sounded the death knell of the slave system. It undermined the South's economy by encouraging and expanding the defection of its slave labor force; it put an end to the possibility of the South's receiving diplomatic recognition and aid from Europe; and, by opening the way for Negro troops to serve in the North's armies, tipped the balance militarily against the slaveholders.

The Emancipation Proclamation was issued as a military measure and applied only to those slaves whose owners were in rebellion; it had to be supplemented and was codified as the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which outlawed all slavery. This was adopted in 1865, after the end of the war. Lincoln's main claim to fame and the affection of his countrymen rests on this preliminary form of the 13th Amendment.

That's where the irony enters. Because the 13th Amendment now on the books is the complete opposite of an earlier, attempted 13th Amendment which had Lincoln's blessing and support.

To understand this, we have to turn back a few pages of history. The Southern slaveholders had controlled the national government for 60 years; directly or indirectly, they made the big governmental decisions or at least had veto power over them.

New Republican Party

Opposition to slaveholder dominance had been growing during those 60 years among the Northern manufacturers and industrialists, the farmers, the workers, and the Negroes, free and slave. In 1860 an alliance of these forces, headed by the manufacturing interests and organized in the new Republican Party, scored an upset at the polls and elected Lincoln president.

The Republicans were not against slavery, but only against the extension of slavery to the western territories and against the Southern domination of the government through the Democratic Party. But the Southern rulers felt that any serious restriction of their economic system or political power would lead eventually to their downfall, and began preparations to secede immediately after Lincoln's victory.

Lincoln was elected in November, 1860, but did not take office until March 4, 1861. These four months saw intense efforts to avert secession and civil war by a new "compromise."

Again and again, during the preceding decades, compromises were always worked out whenever the South-North conflict had broken out into crisis. Somehow these previous compromises never lasted very long, and had to be replaced by new ones which were supposed to solve the conflict; but they had satisfied timid Northerners because they postponed a showdown and had been acceptable to the Southern rulers because

their domination was left essentially intact.

There is no room here to go into the numerous compromise moves initiated during those four months. Just one — the movement in Congress to amend the Constitution, which culminated in votes taken during the final week before Lincoln's inauguration on March 4, 1861. Like all constitutional amendments, it needed to be passed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and then ratified by three-fourths of the states.

The proposed amendment, to be called the 13th if enacted, was as follows: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any state, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service

have not seen [!] — has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the State, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable..."

It would be interesting to speculate on what Lincoln's place in history would be today if his position had been adopted. The states of Maryland and Ohio immediately ratified the proposed 13th Amendment, and many others probably would have done the same. But the leaders of the South, believing that they could establish their own slave empire where they would be free of all interference, rejected even this generous compromise offer. And the war came a month later.

This incident is recalled here not in order to "debunk" Lincoln; he came to the revolutionary policy in the Civil War slowly and reluctantly and under pressure, but he did come to it, and for that he deserves credit. It is recalled here because it raises a number of questions, whose answers throw light on the real nature of the Civil War and therefore are educational for today's fighters for racial equality. Questions like these:

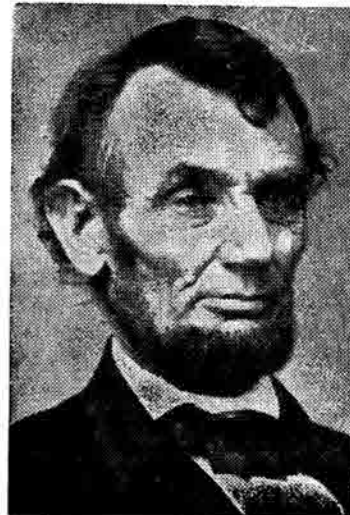
Questions to Study

Why were Lincoln and the capitalist interests he represented still willing a month before the Civil War to accept slavery forever in the states controlled by the slaveholders? (What does this indicate about the basic attitude of the capitalist class toward racial oppression and exploitation?)

Why did they change their minds so radically in less than two years? What pressures did they feel and react to — only military ones? (And weren't even the military necessities linked directly to the crucial position of the slave in the war and the Southern economy?)

Why is Lincoln venerated while the Abolition leaders, white and black, who mobilized the pressure for emancipation upon him, continue to be neglected or slandered? (Isn't there a connection between this misrepresentation of history and the attitudes of "moderation" officially fostered toward the struggle for Negro equality in our own time?)

It would be valuable for the opponents of Jim Crow to study and answer these and related questions in preparation for the celebrations in January when the American people will, as usual, be fed a mass of half-truths.



Abraham Lincoln

by the laws of said State." That is, Congress would be forever prohibited from abolishing slavery in any state.

The necessary two-thirds votes were supplied by the conservative Republicans, with whom Lincoln was connected, and the Northern Democrats. The vote in the House of Representatives was 133 to 65, in the Senate 24 to 12, and so the measure automatically was submitted to the states.

A few days later Lincoln took office. In his inaugural speech he of course rejected any state's right to secede, but he held out the hand of concession to the South. He said:

"I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject..." Then, two sentences later:

"I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution — which amendment, however, I

Poet's Corner

From "On the Capture of Fugitive Slaves Near Washington"

Look on who will in apathy, and stifle they who can,
The sympathies, the hopes, the words, that make man truly man;
Let those whose hearts are dungeoned up with interest or with ease
Consent to hear with quiet pulse of loathsome deeds like these!

Shame on the costly mockery of piling stone on stone
To those who won our liberty, the heroes dead and gone,
While we look coldly on and see law-shielded ruffians slay
The men who fain would win their own, the heroes of today!

He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all their race.

James Russell Lowell (1819-1891)

A Peace Fair

By Dick Carlin

The Fifth Annual Bucks County Peace Fair was held Sept. 5 at the Steelworkers new and imposing community center in Fairless Hills, Penna. Organized by Mrs. Marion Dockhorn, an outstanding Pennsylvania peace worker, the Fair had as its theme: "There are alternatives to war." In accordance with a new policy, all organizations subscribing to that statement were invited to participate with full freedom to express their views. About 40 groups did so.

Despite a press blackout, over 5,000 people attended. They purchased literature at the various booths, heard "cracker-barrel" discussions led by such people as Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation leader Norman Thomas, Amalgamated Meat Cutters official Harry R. Poole and labor organizer Henry Dropkin, and talked about peace and relat-

ed issues with representatives of such organizations as CORE, SNCC and Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The crowd at all times seemed interested and enthusiastic. Of particular note was the large attendance of high school students.

YAF Marches

During the afternoon, some 30 youth mobilized by the ultra-rightist Young Americans for Freedom staged a march on the Fair Play for Cuba booth. They then proceeded to the booth of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance, drawn perhaps by its prominently posted slogan: "Build a Labor Party — A Step Towards Peace." They tried to stop the sale of literature at the SWP-YSA booth and to provoke fist fights. This resulted, however, only in stimulating sales. Eventually a representative of the Steelworkers union ordered the YAF pickets to leave and, after arguing for 20 minutes, they dispersed. That night a group of fascist-minded adults organized a small demonstration outside the Fair grounds but never mustered enough courage to enter.

The ability of peace, civil-rights, civil-liberties groups and the various socialist organizations to co-operate so successfully in a venture like this Peace Fair and the enthusiasm of the visitors are heartening signs in the fight against war and the warfare state.

Hits HUAC On Muslims

The planned persecution of the Black Muslims by the witch-hunting House Un-American Activities Committee has been protested by the New York Council to Abolish HUAC.

Congressman Walter announced HUAC's plans to probe the Negro religious movement after they had been denounced by Dixiecrat politicians and police officials accused of anti-Negro brutality.

"The proposed investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee of the Muslims, a militant religious group which fights for Negro equality, is a clear violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution," the anti-HUAC group's statement said. "This amendment, cornerstone of the Bill of Rights, prohibits Congressional intrusion into freedom of speech, religion, petition and assembly."

"The New York Council to Abolish HUAC urges all Congressmen to vote against HR 743 which would authorize such an investigation. This House committee has a long history of hearings with no legislative purpose. Its investigations have been conducted, instead, to subject organizations and individuals to public exposure and vilification."

The N.Y. Council urges the sending of letters and telegrams to Congress opposing HR 743.



Forty-four new readers were introduced to *The Militant* this week by our Militant Army. Detroit is still the leader in the subscription campaign with eleven more new subs. We had heard rumors of a little socialist competition from the West Coast and you will note on the scoreboard that Oakland-Berkeley jumped from 4 per cent last week to 13 per cent. It is only fair to mention that Detroit has a secret weapon — a college student who sent in four new subs this week from his campus.

Supporters of *The Militant* have entered the drive for a thousand new readers with real enthusiasm. John Boulds of Montana, a long time member of the Militant Army, sent in three new one-year subscriptions. We can expect to hear more from John and other friends from Montana. From Puerto Rico we received five new four-month subscriptions. The friend who sent in these felt *The Militant's* coverage of Cuba should be read by as many people as possible. A reader from Iowa sent in five new subs. He became acquainted with our paper while in college and now wants to introduce others to it.

Young people from college campuses are doing a wonderful job

of selling *The Militant* to other students. Indiana just sent in two new subs and these young people will certainly be in the forefront of our subscription drive before long.

You can help us in this campaign too. Pass your copy of *The Militant* on to a friend and ask him to subscribe.

Scoreboard

City	Quota	Subs	%
Detroit	100	79	79
Baltimore	10	5	50
Connecticut	30	13	43
Newark	15	6	40
Indiana	10	2	20
Oakland-Berkeley	75	13	17
Twin Cities	100	15	15
Philadelphia	75	10	13
Boston	25	3	12
Seattle	75	9	12
San Diego	30	3	10
Los Angeles	150	16	10
San Francisco	75	7	9
New York	150	12	8
Akron-Cleveland	75	4	5
Chicago	90	4	4
Milwaukee	25	1	4
Denver	50	0	0
St. Louis	10	0	0
General	30	19	63
Total	1,200	221	18%
(through Oct. 2)			

10 YEARS AGO

IN THE MILITANT

Farrell Dobbs wrote: "[The] common real aim [of Eisenhower and Stevenson] is the aggressive expansion of American imperialist power over the entire globe, including the Soviet Union. This aim is exemplified in the gigantic North Sea naval maneuvers, the greatest ever undertaken. They extended from the North Sea down into the Mediterranean. Large scale land warfare operations were simulated simultaneously in Western Germany and Italy.

"The U.S. Navy and its allied forces sailed right into the very mouth of the Baltic Sea — a move as provocative as if a Soviet fleet had conducted war maneuvers in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. The maneuver was said to involve a 'mythical situation.' But, admitted Hanson Baldwin, military analyst of the *N.Y. Times*, 'the mythical situation was similar to one that probably would exist if war with the Soviet Union should start . . .

"The Socialist Workers Party, which I have the honor to represent as presidential candidate, is irreconcilably opposed to this war program.

"As a first step toward real peace, my party proposes to stop, without further delay, the Korean War the American people did not want and have never approved." — Oct. 6, 1952.

20 YEARS AGO

"The capitalist classes of Great Britain and the United States never lose an opportunity to proclaim their pious indignation against the Nazis. All this indignation melts away, however, when their finances are concerned.

"This was illustrated once again on Oct. 1, when Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the British Exchequer (Treasury) stated in the House of Commons that Great Britain would continue to participate in the Bank for International Settlements situated at Basle, Switzerland.

"On this bank the capitalist classes of various nations are represented. Its stock is now German owned . . .

"The incumbent head of the bank is an American, Thomas McKittrick. He was re-elected to the post on Feb. 4. The *N.Y. Times* reported at that time that 'in view of Mr. McKittrick's excellent management it is understood both the Italian and German commission requested that he be allowed to retain his post.' Fascists and 'democrats' all agree that, war or no war, business must go on as usual." — Oct. 11, 1942.

Cuba Not Alone

Youngstown, Ohio
The U.S. Senators in our capital have really worked themselves into a war hysteria against Cuba in the past few days.

All of their ranting and raving can be summed up in one mere sentence: "We are willing to fight to the last drop of blood of every mother's son in our fair land to get back our once private domain of Cuba."

One of these unscrupulous Senators has estimated that it will cost the lives of 40,000 young American boys to get a foothold in Cuba.

I can assure this "gentleman" that it will cost the lives of many more than that.

Cuba is not alone. If Cuba is attacked, the world we live in will be in flames overnight.

S.P.

Arizona Teachers' Fight

Raleigh, N.C.
Last year I was one of the Arizona public school teachers who taught without pay because we did not sign the so-called "loyalty oath" required of all public employees under the Arizona Communist Control Act of 1961. One of the teachers, Barbara Elfbrandt,

initiated legal action challenging the constitutionality of the oath requirement and that suit is now in the courts.

I am no longer in Arizona, but my thoughts and hopes are with my three colleagues in Tucson who have begun a second year of payless teaching duties. The Conscience Fund, established to keep the teachers who are challenging the oath requirement on the job, is depleted. The teachers cannot continue teaching indefinitely unless wide support is forthcoming. They are sacrificing not only for Arizona public employees but for all Americans who cherish our constitutional liberties.

I urge you to respond with a generous contribution sent to Richard Gorby, Treasurer, Emergency Committee, 2648 North Fair Oaks, Tucson, Arizona.

Clyde R. Appleton

Friendly Critic

Brooklyn, N.Y.
I have read your four-page paper for some months and I have enjoyed it. It is sprightly, interesting and in many ways is doing a nice job. There are many ways you can improve, of course, and certainly more space is one answer.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue: 4,331.)

(Signed) Carolyn Kerry, business manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1962.

(Seal) Notary Public, State of New York, No. 31-958925. Qualified in New York County. Term expires March 30, 1964.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE MILITANT, published weekly (except for the issues between July 11 to Sept. 5 when it is a bi-weekly) at New York, N. Y. for Oct. 1, 1962.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, The Militant Publishing Association, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.; Editor, Joseph Hansen, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.; Managing Editor, George Lavan, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.; Business Manager, Carolyn Kerry, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.

2. The owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) The Militant Publishing Association, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.; Farrell Dobbs, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.; Joseph Hansen, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.

However, it seems to me you suffer from a failure of editorial judgment that strikes at the root of the efforts of your paper. Let me give you a recent example.

You are using four pages to reach the American reader everywhere, not only in New York, but in the small towns of the West and South. Picture then one of your readers getting a recent issue of *The Militant*.

In this issue [Aug. 13], more than half of the four page was devoted to two items — an answer to an attack by Hoy and news of a small group of Peruvian revolutionists. After the columns of letters, some notes and comments, and a few other things, there is room for three or four items on the American scene. This, I maintain, is an outrageous balance for this reader in the small town to take. This is an escape from editorial responsibility by your staff, a failure to comment upon and present the news in the United States.

Again, in the same issue you devote much space to the activities of a small segment of the Peruvian revolutionary movement and all of your editorial to a comment on it. This is fine if you have the space for it, but you forget that you are an American paper, trying to reach the American reader with news that concerns his everyday life.

There are so many things happening every day in our country on which you should take a position and comment and present as news that it is unforgivable that you escape into such "coverage," even though you may believe it is the only way you can reach your people.

Your use of *The Militant* still carries with it the aroma of the

old Russian four-pagers filled with polemics 50 years ago. This is America, 50 years later, with a tradition of the use of the press totally different from any in the world. If you want to reach the American people you have to give them the news in the context of their experience.

This letter to you is written with the hope that you will improve and that one way to improve is to come to grips with what a newspaper should be here and how you can most effectively use it to reach the American people with what you have to give them.

You have to decide how to use your stories, what kind of stories, how much national news, how much foreign, etc. You have to weigh whether you want to agitate through your paper or whether you want to be a source of news that is available nowhere else.

I believe you have a damn tough job merely giving the people news that they can't get anywhere else about what concerns their everyday life right here. Use other means to spread your theoretical arguments. In this way you may attract new readers — especially the American reader who is shy of theoretical arguments to begin with.

A Friend

Mississippi

New York, N.Y.
In reporting that former Major General Walker is being held for psychiatric examination, the *New York Times* described him as a "key figure" in the Mississippi rioting. Will there now be a propaganda buildup that the whole business was brought on by one demented man?

H.C.

Thought for the Week

"Why then is President Kennedy so terribly reluctant to remind Mississippi of the moral issues in this case? Why — and this is even deeper — did he salute that state's great tradition and never mention that, through most of its history, a majority of its residents were Negroes? . . . The tradition which the president invoked was, on his lips as in the state's archives, a lily-white tradition." — Murray Kempton in the Oct. 2 *New York Post*.

Some Sidelights on the British Scene Today

By Ross Dowson

LONDON — British workers may go for American jazz and electrical appliances but they have turned thumbs down on U.S. multimillionaire hotel-owner Conrad Hilton's latest import.

The Hilton chain is building a hotel here which is described as "a little piece of America in the heart of London." And that it is! Would-be employees have been asked to answer a four-page questionnaire. Among the questions: Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party? Have you ever been convicted of an offence? What? When?

British workers demanded that such questions be deleted — to the surprise of manager Louis del Costa, who said: "It is standard practice in 26 other Hilton Hotels in America and Europe."

Hilton's had the offending portions blacked out but the curious read through by holding them to the light. So back to the printers again to have thick black paper pasted over them.

The Commonwealth Immigrants Act, passed by the Tory Macmillan government to block the wave of Negro immigrants from Jamaica, has resulted in the deportation of eleven persons so far, with nine more to follow. There are another 100 being considered from amongst 157 recommendations, mostly made by magistrate's courts.

A Labour M.P. has charged that



ROSS DOWSON, veteran Canadian socialist, is the editor of 'The Workers Vanguard' published monthly at 81 Queen Street West, Toronto 1, Canada (Subscription: \$1 a year). He is now visiting Europe.

a number of the offenses committed by persons recommended for deportation are of a trivial character. The 51 cases of larceny — a third of the total — must include a number like that of Carmen Bryan who was recommended for deportation after pleading guilty to a first offense of shoplifting involving goods worth some £2.

...Meredith Real Hero

(Continued from Page 1)
determination come from? He answered that in January, 1961 when reporters asked him why he had applied for admission to the University of Mississippi instead of going to some other state for his university degree. "I am more concerned with the need of Negroes in Mississippi than a personal desire to obtain a degree," he said.

Meredith's determination is the determination of half the population of his native state, the Mississippi Negroes. He is, so to speak, their representative in the federal government. They have no other.

This fact, that almost half the people of Mississippi are Negroes, and are opposed to Governor Barnett and his racist clique, and desire federal intervention against it, is what President Kennedy ignored when he made his TV speech Sunday night, Sept. 30.

He spoke as if federal intervention in defense of civil rights would be unpopular with Mississippians, when in truth, it is unpopular only with white racist Mississippians.

He appealed for support for the federal court ruling not on the basis that it is just and proper that a Negro should be allowed to enter the public university, but simply on the grounds that laws must be obeyed whether they are liked or not.

He distinctly implied sympathy for the racists in their dislike of the ruling and made it clear that he had nothing to do with it. "In this case in which the United States Government was not until recently involved," Kennedy stated, "Mr. Meredith brought a private suit in Federal Court against those who were excluding him from the university. A series of Federal Courts . . . ordered Mr. Meredith's admission to the university . . ."

"Even though this Government had not originally been a party to the case," Kennedy once again emphasized, "my responsibility was therefore inescapable . . . I deeply regret the fact that any action by the executive branch was necessary in this case. But all other avenues and alternatives, including persuasion and conciliation, had been tried and exhausted."

Kennedy invoked flattery: "Mis-

issippi and her university, moreover, are noted for their courage, for their contribution of talent and thought to the affairs of this nation . . . This is the state which had four Medal of Honor winners in the Korean War alone . . ."

Nowhere did Kennedy attempt to persuade or explain to white Mississippians that racism is wrong, that integration is a good thing and should be welcomed, that Negro Mississippians should also be allowed to contribute their "talent and thought to the affairs of this nation."

Kennedy's moves to conciliate the Dixiecrat politicians resulted in the federal marshals being left without adequate force after they escorted Meredith onto the campus the night Kennedy spoke. It was one reason for the riot by 2,500 racists which lasted 15 hours and caused two deaths.

Federal troops were standing by, but Kennedy arranged with Governor Ross Barnett that they would not be used in return for Barnett's promise that Mississippi state troopers would aid the marshals in keeping order. When the mob grew ugly, however, the state troopers refused to stop it. They abandoned the area, leaving the marshals outnumbered six to one. Then the riot started. Only after it was clear that the situation was out of hand did Kennedy finally order the troops in.

Daisy Bates, head of the Arkansas NAACP during the Little Rock crisis, commented: "I relived Little Rock all over again when I read about the University of Mississippi, and saw all the mistakes the federal government made. I shuddered when I heard they took the boy to the university campus at night. I know the South . . . Nighttime is when they crawl out from under the rocks. Some can't stand daylight."

She said she had hoped the government would learn that "firm and positive steps have to be taken at the beginning." Bloodshed might have been prevented, she said, if Kennedy had taken a stand earlier.

But Kennedy took his stand only when forced to do so. This time he was forced to by a Mississippi the whole world can be proud of — John H. Meredith, son of a working Mississippi farmer and grandson of a slave.

A considerable number of those facing the threat of deportation are Irish. The Minister of Labour has reported that, as of July 16, the number of Commonwealth immigrants unemployed in Britain was 37,372.

One of Britain's largest advertising agents and one of her largest sales consultants have been called in by the War Office to step up the army's recruiting drive.

Some 5,000 officers and men have been trained to sell the army as a career. According to a director of one of the agencies, the army has created one of the most extensive and efficient sales organizations in the country.

The London Time's military correspondent reports that "Where employment conditions are unstable, recruiting teams are instructed to emphasize the attractions of the army as a secure career, while in places where conditions are more sheltered, the selling points are travel and adventure."

The military tattoo held at the recent Edinburgh Spectacle saw the mass bands, comprising more than 200 musicians, suddenly blare out the popular song, "Let's Twist Again." Immediately couples rushed out of the crowd of 5,000 to dance the twist. They proved to be armed forces decoys, "duty twisters," who with the aid of a commentator over the loudspeakers tried to involve the crowd. Brigadier Alistair MacLean, the producer and commentator, said, "I reckon that we must move with the times . . . It makes the army human and after all it's great fun." One of the two U.S. army representatives declared it to be a "wonderful show . . . but we don't have a castle like this." Said a director of the sales consultants, "It was a very moving occasion."

"Misadventure" was the verdict of a jury at the inquest of the death of senior experimental officer at the supersecret Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment and Microbiological Research Centre at Porton. Porton's scientists of course are not engaged in devising or stockpiling microbiological weapons — but Dr. Bacon died of pneumonic plague!

On Aug. 28 an explosion in a sterilization unit at Porton smashed two windows. The War Office stated: "There is no reason to believe there is any danger to the public."

The London Regional Campaign

for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) launched a caravan early this July very similar to the Canadian Vanguard's Trailblazers. The Trailblazers left Toronto in May to build up the subscribers' list of the socialist monthly, Vanguard, and to carry the truth about the Cuban Revolution to all points between Toronto and Vancouver. The CND caravan, composed of seven CND'ers equipped with tents and a beat-up coach, has been touring Britain. They have been holding street-corner meetings and doing factory-gate and door-to-door canvassing. They have been signing on between 50 and 60 persons a day. The caravan ended up in London with a meeting at Caxton Hall Sept. 21, after having covered almost 7,000 miles.

The CND caravan launched Operation Peanuts with a bang. Operation Peanuts takes its name from British Labour Party leader Gaitskill's description of the unilateralists as "electoral peanuts who do not matter a tinkers' cuss." September Week saw marches and meetings going on simultaneously in all major Scottish and English cities.

The Committee of 100 cancelled plans for an anti-nuclear arms demonstration of 7,000 at Whitehall on Sept. 9 when they didn't get sufficient signatures — but it has not noticeably dampened spirits. Some 50 supporters paraded through London's West End protesting the prison sentences being served by six men and a woman who have been jailed from 12 to 18 months for anti-H-Bomb demonstrations. The next week saw an Oxford magistrate sentence 21-year-old Richard Wallace to prison for one month and a RCAF court-martial sentence 20-year-old senior Aircraftsman Brian McGhee to 84 days' detention. Wallace went to jail for refusing to pay a £5 fine for taking part in a demonstration at a U.S. Air Force base. Aircraftsman McGhee was sentenced for refusal to obey a command. McGhee, following his refusal to cease participating in CND demonstrations, was deprived of his job as a radio operator and instructed to report for training as an officer's orderly. He was arrested for not accepting the posting.

McGhee joined the air force at the age of 15 and has 9 years left to serve. The weekly Tribune's appeal to raise £250 so that he could buy his way out was over-subscribed, but his application was rejected pending the courtmartial.

Seeks Latin Bloc on Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

weight to its pressure on European countries to stop trading with Cuba.

The main emphasis of U.S. proposals, however, seems to be directed toward preventing the spread of revolution to the rest of Latin America. "What we have to do," President Kennedy told the conference yesterday, "is to prevent the expansion from Cuba of the Communist Doctrine, using Cuba as a base and using Cuba as a spearhead to attack the security of all."

The inspiration and example which the Cuban Revolution gives to the people of Latin America remains the greatest fear of U.S. imperialism. To counter this, the U.S. is seeking to crack down on pro-Castro forces by imposing a tight security system throughout Latin America, utilizing the newly created OAS Special Security Committee. A major proposal is the imposition of strict control on all travel between Cuba and the rest of Latin America.

Trial Run

The administration has gone to great lengths to stress the "unofficial" character of the conference. This is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that many representatives are far from enthusiastic about Rusk's proposals and the U.S. is not yet assured of the kind of rubber stamp it wants. Since none of its decisions will be binding, the meeting can serve as a "trial run" of U.S. proposals to be put into effect at a later date.

While stepping up its attempts to force the rest of the world to line up against the Cuban Revolution, the Kennedy administration is continuing to train forces for possible future military action and is maintaining its provocative surveillance of Cuba by naval and air patrols. The Cuban government announced on Oct. 1 that its president, Osvaldo Dorticos, accompanied by Foreign Minister Raul Roa, will fly to New York this week to protest these actions and to answer U.S. charges on the floor of the United Nations.

By 1970 one out of every three wage and salary workers in New York City will be a woman, compared with the present one out of four, a labor force study by the city shows.

It Was Reported in the Press

Bolstering the Market — Stocks in expropriated Cuban enterprises are traded on Wall Street with speculators gambling on the prospect that the Cuban Revolution will be crushed and private ownership restored. Since Kennedy's current anti-Cuba drive such stocks have risen from about \$1 a share to about \$1.50.

Our Rational Society — Major California peach growers destroyed 74,000 tons of this year's crops in order to keep prices up.

Normal — For a Landlord — Charged with numerous violations of New York City's health code, slum landlord Benjamin Weinstein was ordered committed for psychiatric examination by Magistrate Edward Chapman who said Weinstein was "absolutely callous to the feelings of other people, little children, sick children." The judge added, "I think you are a cruel vicious man and I don't think you could possibly be normal." But Weinstein was released by a Superior Court judge who ruled that a landlord "may well be cruel and vicious" without being insane.

Ingrates — Criticizing the pumping of military aid into Latin America, a Sept. 15 *Christian*

Science Monitor editorial noted: "In Central America a sardonic old story persists: that reform leaders don't mind so much going to jail, but are less than pleased at being transported there in jeeps reading 'Made in USA.'"

A Mirror — People in the area of New York's Grand Central Station may suffer temporary blindness from the glare of the new Pan Am building now going up virtually on top of the station. A massive lump of glass and metal, it's 59 stories high and two blocks wide. Commented its architect, Philip Roth: "In a free enterprise economy architecture mirrors the society in which we live. Why don't we admit we are living in an uncontrolled society — or at least one controlled only by money and the tax structure . . . The architect designs to his clients' specifications."

"Justice" — Clarence Williams, 30, was sentenced to three months in jail by a Baltimore judge Sept. 28 for stealing a package of pork chops valued at \$1.47.

Caveat Emptor — "The use of what was described as an extremely poisonous bean from Haiti in necklaces and ornamentation has drawn a warning from Mas-

sachusetts Commissioner of Public Health Dr. Alfred L. Frechette. Dr. Frechette said that thousands of necklaces made from 'the jequirity bean' have been sold in this state . . . Posing a particular threat to children, the bean, when ripe, is small and black — but most are seen in necklace form as small red beans with a single black spot." — *Medical Tribune*, Sept. 24.

The Dividing Line — In a report on the civil-rights battle in Albany, Ga., the Sept. 24 *National Guardian* reported Dr. W.G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, as declaring: "The Albany Movement will never advocate unprovoked violence, but if they start shooting at me in my home, I'm going to shoot back. Nonviolence stops at my home."

Generous to Some — The federal government plans to spend \$70 million in the coming fiscal year to finance a relief program for those who have left Cuba. Congressmen who warmly approved the expenditure took a dim view, however, of a State Department request for \$400,000 to aid Angolese and other refugees in Central Africa.

True Facts on Cuba Told to Europeans

Kennedy's efforts to line up the NATO countries against Cuba in a joint "Operation Strangulation" have met with little success up to now. "The United States thus finds itself curiously isolated in the Cuban question," observes Tad Szulc, the bitterly anti-Castro correspondent of *The New York Times*.

"Observing the Administration's efforts to impress the world-wide importance of Cuba upon its friends everywhere," he continues in his Sept. 22 article, "one emerges with the uncomfortable image of President Kennedy and Secretary Rusk crying in the wilderness. The irony of the situation is that if Congress succeeds in cutting aid to the countries trading with Cuba and chartering their vessels for the Soviet movements in the Caribbean, the result will be deep resentments and even a bit of new sympathy for the Cubans."

Why do countries like Canada, Britain, France, Norway, Sweden and Denmark look askance at Washington's apoplexy over the Cuban Revolution? "The European view seems to be that its freighters and shippers are entitled to do business wherever they choose," replies Tad Szulc.

Reluctant to Mention

Szulc has undoubtedly put his finger on the main reason. This also no doubt explains something else which the correspondent of the *Times* is understandably reluctant to mention; that is, that on this issue at least the newspapers abroad have found it convenient to be more truthful about Cuba than their American sisters under the skin. Consequently, the European public, better informed about Cuba than trusting readers of the American capitalist press, are in no lather to join in a holy crusade to restore Wall Street's holdings there.

A good example of how the European press approaches Cuba is provided by the Sept. 20 issue of *L'Express*, a French weekly. A feature article "Can Castro Hold On?" carries the following display type: "The Americans don't understand. How, why can a tiny, ridiculous, poverty-stricken island hold out despite the blockade, despite the difficulties, despite the errors? Serge Lafaurie, sent especially by *L'Express*, returns from Cuba with some answers to this question."

Effects of Embargo

The author begins by describing some of the effects of the American embargo: "In certain quiet streets of the suburbs of Havana, bodies lie, atrociously mutilated. But the vultures disdain them. They are the carcasses of American automobiles which have given up the ghost and from all usable parts have been cannibalized."

On the cars still running, the effects of the embargo are likewise spectacular. "The banged-up bodies, welded and cemented together, never repainted, are Harlequin cloaks. Cracks star the windshields, the doors are jammed, motors limp painfully on two-thirds of their cylinders. On the second-hand market, cars six and seven years old sell for more than 3,000 pesos." [One Cuban peso normally equals \$1.]

Spare Parts

Spare parts could be obtained in Canada, but the Cubans have so few dollars that they can buy only top priority items for tractors, industrial equipment, airplanes. "While waiting to get private automobiles some day from the Communist world, they have begun in small shops to make pistons, rings, connecting rods for American motors."

In the stores, American items of daily use like soap, razor blades, toothpaste, beauty products, etc., have been replaced by Cuban products of "mediocre quality." The supermarkets are still called



Everything for Cuba's Children is the philosophy of the Revolution in that country. Shown above are children in a new model school at the Hermanos Sainz co-operative. Under Castro, Cuba spends proportionately five times as much as the rest of Latin America for education.

"Woolworth" and "Sears" but the products come from Soviet countries. Watches and cameras are Russian; ball-point pens, Chinese. Pencils are Czech, German or Chinese. Clothing is relatively cheap "but the cloth is poor."

As for food, things are not as good as last year. "The Cubans eat their fill, but the menu has little variety. Since the introduction of rationing last winter, they go to the store where their names are listed to get a little meat each week, and, according to deliveries, some chicken, fish or eggs to extend the basic items of their diet — rice, black beans, spaghetti. Fresh fruit is rare. Children receive a liter [slightly over a quart] of milk a day up to the age of seven; after that, they are skipped (at least in Havana; the situation is often better in the countryside)."

Limited Choice

In restaurants it has become customary not to order what you want but to ask, "Que tiene?" ["What have you got?"] You then choose from the two or three dishes available.

"This poor country, however, terrorizes the Americans. For them, a bad joke has turned into a nightmare. The red scorpion, which they thought would be suffocated by their embargo, is not only not dead, here it is storing up venom. Russian troops, cannon, rockets, they say, are piling up. On maps of Cuba published in the American press, they show a swarm of red flags, of infantry and of rockets, showing the extent of the Soviet take-over. It's not even camouflaged. At the beginning of the month an official agreement was announced between Moscow and Havana for the delivery of material and the services of military technicians."

Lafaurie describes the shrill demands for war on Cuba that have been heard in the United States from congressmen on down. He gives some examples such as the frenetic scream of *Time* magazine that Cuba cannot be permitted to remain a "Soviet fortress" and "a cancer in the whole hemisphere."

"I have been travelling for a month in this 'cancerous fortress,'" reports Lafaurie, "and I never ran across a single one of these 'convoys of Russian troops' which the American newspapers talk about. It doesn't seem that the agents of the American secret service have seen them either because the balance sheet of Soviet military aid to Cuba which they have drawn up is hardly appalling."

The balance sheet consists of (1) some ground-to-air rockets for air

defense and some torpedo launchers; (2) the arrival of Soviet specialists in radar and electronics to help tighten up coastal defenses; (3) the absence of any offensive capacity due to the character of Cuban armaments and the lack of sea transport; (4) the fact that the agreements signed in Moscow cover past deliveries rather than anything new.

Thus Cuba represents no military threat whatever to the United States or any other country. "But there remains the political problem, the most disturbing, the most incomprehensible for the Americans. In view of the blockade, the poverty and the difficulties, why hasn't the Castro regime gone down?"

Lafaurie reveals the secret of the riddle. "The reason for this miraculous survival is that the regime is popular."

"It is not that malcontents are lacking. The small merchants, certain employees, people of the former middle class are beginning to find that socialism has little cream to be skimmed. Many are leaving and they are not being stopped..."

"But it is not these soured bourgeois that give Cuban life its tone and rhythm. This comes from the others, those who speak with fervor of the Revolution, even if they voice criticisms, those who tell you what it was like before the Revolution and what it has done for them, those who study three hours every evening to improve themselves, those who are ready to fight to defend the regime. Who are they? In the main, the poor and the youth. They are people like Roberto, a black worker in a steel plant in Havana, who told me, 'Those who lived better before the Revolution, I can understand why they're leaving. In their place, I'd probably do the same. It's us who are better off now. Perhaps there's fewer things to buy but I'm buying more. And how can you tell if the American pencils were better than Chinese pencils? Before, I didn't know how to write.'"

The Poor Eat Better

"They are the men like the peasants of Oriente, who, before the Revolution, worked three months in the year at a peso an hour and who now get two and a half pesos an hour and work throughout the year."

As for the supply difficulties, these are explainable as due primarily to the "imperialist embargo." The food shortages, however, have more ramifications. For one thing, rationing has equalized consumption. "Meals are poorer in the restaurants, but the poor eat better." Consumption as well

as production has increased. "Show me another country in Latin America," Castro declares, "where every infant receives a litre of milk a day!"

In addition, drought cut down on crops the past two years. There have been mistakes of various kinds. Incompetency at the management level has been a contributing factor. All this is freely admitted in the effort to do better.

"Among the Cuban youth, it is useless to ask what they think of a regime which has done everything for them and which demands everything from them. Cuba belongs to them. I felt it every day."

Trumpet and Bongo Drums

Lafaurie cites a typical example of the spirit among the youth. One evening at the Havana Libre, Havana's biggest hotel showpiece, he watched 300 "becados" [students on government grants] who came trooping in, pushing black bicycles by the handle bars and dancing to the music of a trumpet and four bongo drums. "Blocking everything, they climbed, bikes on their shoulders, up to the terrace on the second floor where they sang and danced, chanting the name of Fidel for a half hour before taking their celebration elsewhere. Aside from a group of Czech technicians, caught in the jam on the stairs, no one paid much attention. In this palace, where they couldn't get past the door four years ago because of the color of their skin, they now feel at home."

The expansion of the Cuban school system is something to marvel at. Besides converting Batista's army barracks into school rooms, the government has taken over the sumptuous villas built by gamblers in the exclusive Miramar district and these have become a university center. The biggest change is visible in the countryside where the main job was done to end illiteracy in Cuba. Lafaurie gives a vivid description of a visit he made to Minas de Frio, the great school built in the heart of the Oriente mountains for peasant youth. He was astounded at the sea of mud, at the primitiveness of conditions, and he was profoundly moved at the exhilaration displayed by the young students.

The type of studies now prevailing in Cuban schools explains much about the appreciation the youth feel for the revolutionary government. They are not taught according to dogmatic formulas and rigid schemas, but by stimulating their intelligence and imagination.

History and Arithmetic

"Cuban teaching is therefore political and no one hides it. To teach his students how to tell a noun from a verb, the teacher doesn't write on the blackboard, 'The neighbor's cat drank my aunt's milk'; but 'The Congo's hero was killed in the struggle against colonialism'; 'The flight into space and freedom on earth are two glorious things'; 'The revolution is not exported, it is peoples who make it.'"

In the primary grades, where there is a great lack of teachers, history and geography are ingeniously combined with Spanish and arithmetic. Lafaurie gives some examples:

"In education Cuba spends 25 pesos per person per year. Denmark likewise spends 25, France 15, the Latin-American countries 5. What is the difference in expenditure per person in France and Cuba?"

"During the tyranny, each box of matches contained 72 sticks. Today each contains 84. How many more matches do we get in a box today?"

"In the socialist countries, the annual increase of industrial production is 1/7 in relation to the previous year. In the capitalist countries it is 1/20. What will be the production this year of a tractor factory that produced 14,000 units last year, (a) if it is in a

socialist country; (b) if it is in a capitalist country?"

"The Ku Klux Klan was founded in the United States in 1866 to maintain, by terror, the supremacy of the white race. For how many years has this infamous organization been functioning in our neighboring country?"

"In 1959, in the city of New York alone, 6,112 minors were arrested on charges of murder and 4,331 for other crimes. How many juvenile delinquents were arrested in New York in 1959?"

Lafaurie sums up the political aims of Cuban education as follows: "What [it] teaches the children, the workers, the peasants is appreciation for the good in the East and scorn for the bad in the West. The image has no half tones, but why should this be surprising? From the United States they have received exploitation, embargo, the invasion at the Bay of Pigs. From the countries of the East they have received the money, the oil, the grain, the tractors, the technicians which have enabled them to survive, and the arms which will enable them to resist an eventual American attack. For them the die is cast: they are going to construct socialism, taking their models from the Communist nations."

As for the bad side of Soviet experience, are the Cubans aware of this and taking it into account? Lafaurie thinks they are. He cites as evidence the turn that came in relation to bureaucrats of the Communist Party when Castro opened fire on Anibal Escalante last March.

Guarantors of Democracy

Since that time, he reports, those like Escalante have pulled back. At the same time, the construction of the new party has proceeded along lines designed to bring into the ranks the most devoted and self-sacrificing working people. Lafaurie describes at length an example he witnessed of how 300 peasants on the "Farm of the People" in Oriente selected eight members to join the ORI [Integrated Revolutionary Organizations].

"These men, in the spirit of Castro," he concludes, "will be the guarantors of Cuban democracy. It is they who must maintain the contact between the masses and the guiding revolutionary organization. It is their vigilance which is counted on to prevent the 'sectarians' from once again imposing a 'strait jacket' on the country."

"After the speech of March 26 many 'Anibalists' were ousted from the posts they occupied. But others simply pulled their necks in. They are still there and the struggle continues, within the administrations, the ministries, the ORI, among those who want to construct an open socialism in Cuba and those who believe only in the efficacy of the iron collar."

"Many Cubans told me that the danger has now passed. 'We have had our Stalinist period. We found it horrible, but it lasted only six months. What other country can boast of having overcome the evil in so short a time?'"

"If the differences were to be fought out only among Cubans, I would share this optimism. But the American attitude has become one of the determining elements in domestic Cuban developments. The more the United States increases the pressure, the more the regime will be compelled to harden itself. Strengthening the blockade will result in imposition of new measures of economic control. Increasing the threat of intervention will give more justification to 'revolutionary vigilance.' Pursuit of the campaign of hate will accelerate the ideological shift toward the East. The Americans are outraged that the Cuban rose is turning red. They should not feel surprised — if the paint comes from Russia, they are the ones handling the brush."

McRae Scores Kennedy's Hesitation on Mississippi

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 — Leroy McRae, Socialist Workers Party candidate for attorney general of New York State sent a wire to President Kennedy yesterday demanding that the president use his "full authority now to enforce the rights of our Negro citizens to equality."

McRae's telegram further stated: "Your hesitation in legally enforcing civil rights and your refusal to lend full moral support to

James H. Meredith and the Negroes of Mississippi — half that state's population — has emboldened the racists of America . . .

"You are currently waging a hostile campaign against Cuba, but Cuba abolished race discrimination virtually overnight by acting decisively. As a Negro, I can only favorably compare their actions with your attitude of equivocation toward the racists and Dixiecrat politicians allied with you in the Democratic Party."

Garza at Rally

Candidate McRae spoke on the Mississippi crisis at an open-air rally in New York's Greenwich Village tonight, pointing out that "Meredith isn't the only one who needs protection there. Voter-registration workers have been shot in Mississippi recently, but Kennedy didn't protect them. The really important campaign that must be supported now is the drive to register Negroes to vote in Mississippi."

Richard Garza, SWP candidate for governor, spoke at the same rally, blasting his Republican and Democratic opponents. "Rockefeller says Morgenthau is a machine-picked candidate, and of course he is right. But Rockefeller is machine-picked too. The only difference is that Rockefeller bought the machine first. Neither of them is responsible to the common people. Both represent the rich, and defense of the privileges of the wealthy is their major political objective."

Place on Ballot

Allen Taplin, SWP candidate for state comptroller and chairman of the petition campaign to put the party on the ballot issued the following statement Oct. 1: "It appears that a place on the ballot for our slate is assured."

"In the past it has been the practice of the Democratic Party machine to attempt to keep socialist parties off the ballot by challenging their petitions. We successfully defeated this challenge in the courts in 1960. This time, the deadline for filing objections to petitions has passed and there has been no challenge. I am pleased to announce that it appears all minority parties which have filed the required signatures will have their place on the New York ballot this November."



RICHARD GARZA (top) and ALLEN TAPLIN, SWP candidate for governor and comptroller in New York.

Colo. SWP Stresses Economic Security

The platform of Tom Leonard, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator from Colorado, bears down heavily on the issue of economic security for the working people.

Leonard was put on the Colorado ballot after the SWP in that state submitted petitions bearing almost twice the required number of signatures.

The platform proposed by Leonard declares that three basic problems today face the American people: 1) the threat of economic insecurity; 2) the need to defend democracy and equality; and 3) how to end the drive towards war and nuclear destruction.

"America remains the richest country in the world," the Colorado SWP platform states, "yet some 5,000,000 workers are chronically unemployed. Millions of others are debt-ridden and, in most cases, it is necessary for two or more members of the family to hold jobs to maintain a decent living standard."

"Automation, which has the capacity to eliminate hard and

odious jobs, is looked upon as a curse and the main cause of unemployment. As more and more workers are displaced by automation, the policy of the two big business parties — Democrats and Republicans — continues to be insistence on the 40-hour week.

Shorter Work Week

"In opposition to this anti-labor policy, we say that automation and other technological improvements, which reduce the need for human labor while increasing production, should benefit everyone. Instead of lay-offs, let all workers remain on the job and create more jobs by reducing the hours of work — in other words, a shorter work week with no loss in pay."

Other demands proposed by Leonard to fight unemployment and insecurity include: a public works program to provide more homes, schools and hospitals; no taxes on incomes under \$7,000 per year; raising unemployment compensation to equal trade-union wages; equal job opportunities

Coover Scores Brown, Nixon on Witch Hunt, Cuba

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 — "The crimes of the U.S. State Department against the Cuban Revolution are crimes not only against Cuba but against the American working people and all humanity," declared Oscar G. Coover, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of California, at a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum here last night. The meeting marked the launching of the write-in campaign in which Coover and Frances James, candidate



Frances James

for U.S. senator, are challenging the two major parties in California.

Coover went on to state that Cuba's planned economy points the way to the solution of the problems of under-developed countries and of the world working class as a whole. "In the past the U.S. State Department was able to bulldoze or buy off Latin American revolutions," he said, "but they found the Cuban workers' revolution could not be corrupted. Now they feel they must crush that revolution in order for imperialism to survive."

"The bi-partisan campaign of crimes against Cuba must be stopped," Coover said. He called for complete rejection of both the Republican and Democratic parties, noting that only "manufactured differences" separated their candidates, Richard Nixon and Gov. Edmund Brown. Both of these candidates, he declared, are united in their defense of a system which breeds war, racism, and unemployment.

While the California campaigns have aroused great interest around the country, many Californians find it difficult to become involved actively because of the lack of significant alternatives. In what has become a key issue to many, the question of civil liberties, Nixon and Brown have confined their differences to arguments over which is the better anti-

communist. Nixon for example, in a Sept. 18 press conference, referred to the case of Wendell Phillips, a teacher fired for his socialist views, as an illustration of Brown's "softness on Communism." To this attack on civil liberties Brown retorted the next day that he was a more effective "commie hunter" than Nixon.

The result of this kind of campaign — for students especially — is an extremely repressive atmosphere. An important part of the SWP campaign is to expose and combat this growing witch hunt climate.

Show Film, Defend Cuba At UCLA

By Leslie Evans

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 — Over 175 students at the University of California at Los Angeles filled an auditorium where the Young Socialist Alliance showed a Cuban film and presented a speaker from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The turnout resulted solely from a leaflet distribution on campus the previous day since the school paper, the *Daily Bruin*, failed to print duly submitted notices of the meeting.

The film, *Epopeya Estudiantil* [Student Epic], a documentary dedicated to the students who died in the struggle against Batista, is composed of newsreel shots taken during the heat of the struggle. Leonard Baca, a friend of the Cuban Revolution, gave a running translation of the high spots of the film's Spanish sound track.

Steve Roberts, West Coast representative of the FPCC, spoke on "The Cold War the U.S. Is Waging Against Cuba."

"The United States," he said, "has been shown to be the aggressor in relation to Cuba from the last invasion in April 1961 up to the present preparations, going on throughout Latin America and in this country, for a second invasion. It is fantasy to think that Cuba poses a military threat to a great industrial nation like the U.S. It is folly to suppose that war and invasions are a solution to the problems besetting the underdeveloped nations of the world, who need our help and not our domination."

Roberts concluded by calling for a show of friendship towards Cuba. "We must restore economic and diplomatic relations," he declared. "Remove the travel ban. Help our Cuban neighbors as a demonstration that the American people do not wish to control the weaker countries of the world but to aid them in their development."

Defeat of Fair Housing Arouses United Protest

By Joe Torello

NEW HAVEN — A coalition of Democrats and Republicans on this city's board of aldermen for the second time in a year has defeated a Fair Housing Ordinance.

The recent bill to outlaw racial discrimination in housing was much weaker than the one defeated last February. Despite weakening amendments, the ordinance was nevertheless voted down 17 to 15. Included in the 17 votes against it were those of 10 Democrats (one is a member of United Steelworkers Local 1286; another is an ex-president of the Central Labor Council!)

The tiny group of "progressive"

Democrats, who reintroduced the bill, had persuaded CORE and NAACP to avoid protests or demonstrations which, they said, would "antagonize the waverers" and cause the defeat of the measure.

The voting on the measure was: **For** — 13 Democrats and 2 Republicans; **Against** — 10 Democrats and 7 Republicans.

Hold Protest Rally

Is there a lesson here? Yes — the Democratic Party is a haven for racists in the North as well as the South; and it is time for the Negro workers to break with the Democratic Party and to start pressuring the labor movement to build a Labor Party.

On Sept. 15 a protest rally and picket demonstration was held by the newly created Fair Housing Committee. This is a local united front of CORE, NAACP, the Ministers' Alliance and a Support-Albany Committee. The last named group was formed after the return of local ministers and rabbis who had done a stint in jail in Albany, Ga.

The rally, at the Dixwell Ave. Congregational Church, opened with the singing of Freedom Songs and was then addressed by CORE spokesman Winston Lockett who has just completed a month on a Georgia chain gang for protesting segregation at Howard Johnson restaurants.

Picket Aldermen

About 50 members from the various groups in the Fair Housing Committee picketed the homes of six Democratic aldermen who had voted against the proposed fair-housing ordinance. These particular aldermen are from wards which have a substantial number of Negro residents.

This is the first time these New Haven groups have united in a common action and all participants are hopeful of further unity in the struggle against Jim Crow.

The Crusader

Robert F. Williams' lively newsletter, *The Crusader*, formerly published in Monroe, N.C., is now being written by him in his political asylum in Cuba and published in Canada.

At present it has no subscription fee and those desiring it may write for copies to Mrs. Anne Olson, 21 Ellis Gardens, Toronto 3, Canada. In an editor's note in the last issue, Williams says that funds are desperately needed and that to help him continue publishing from exile, contributions will be appreciated. Checks and money orders should be sent to the above address.